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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

LASHED TO THE RIGGING. DRENCHED BY HEAVY SEAS.

A POUR MASTED SCHOONER ASHORE NEAR BELLPORT, L. I.

LIFE-SAVERS POWERLESS TO AID THE CREW

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND CHILD TAKE REFUGE

WITH THE MEN IN THE VESSEL'S RIGGING -A MERRITT STEAMER SENT DOWN

-SEVEN CREWS AT WORK. The schooner Louis H. Randall is ashore on Smith's Point, six miles east of Bellport, L. I., and her captain and crew, with the captain's wife and year-old son, are lashed to the rigging. The vessel is rapidly going to pieces, and the heavy seas, which are rolling upon the beach, are breaking over the submerged hull of the schooner. The crews of se en life-saving stations are working to rescue those imperilled on the wreck, but after afteen hours of hard work have accomplished noth-

The schooner is a four-master. She went ashore thortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and luring daylight those in the rigging were in plain dew from the beach. The seas breaking upon the throw foam and spray almost to the topmast of the schooner, and the men, woman and child are continually drenched. The wind last night was cold and cutting, and the sufferings of those on board must have been intense.

The schooner was seen shortly before 5 o'clock one of the beach patrol. She was then hard and fast on the outer bar, and the crew were all in the rigging. How long she had been on the beach will not be learne! autil communication is had with the

TRYING TO REACH THE WRECK. As soon as the patrolman sighted the wreck he ed his crew, with the beach carriage and life lines, although he could not tell whether any aboard or not. The Smith's Point lifesaving crew went at once to the point on the beach nearest the wreck. The wind was blowing a gale from the southward. As soon as it was defin-itely known there were human beings on board the schooner, preparations were made to throw the

The first shot fell short, and by hard work the line was again reeled up. The mortar was again used with no better success. All through the morning the life-savers continued to throw the projectile at the vessel. Several times it fell within a few yards of the wreck, but the strongest charge would not carry the line into the rigging.

MORE HELP SUMMONED. erienced surfmen did not attempt to launch the boat as it would have no chance of reaching the wreck. Word was sent up and down the beach and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon there were seven life-saving crews at work, and during the afternoon t was bombarded with lines. One pro-those fired reached the schooner, but struck a wire stay and the line was cut off about fifty feet from the projectile.

STILL IN THE RIGGING WHEN DARKNESS CAME. Early in the day word was telegraphed to the Wrecking Organization of New-York that one of their wreckers might be able to take off the rigging, and word was received that the I. J. Merritt was on her way eastward, but at 'clock she had not arrived. At that hour, when darkness hid the wreck from sight, those in the rigging were all lashed fast, and the chances were that they would have to remain there all night. Nothing further could be done from the shore until daylight, unless the wind should die out and the sea fall sufficiently to allow the launching of surf

Randall is owned by Gardner P. Reyno The Randall is owned by Gardner P. Reynolds, of Newport, R. I. She left Philadelphia on November for Boston. She was carrying a cargo of ceal. She registered 1,562 gross tons. She is a comparatively new boat, having been built in Boston about a year ago. She measures 198 feet over all is 41 feet beam, and 21 feet from deek to learn all, is 41 feet beam, and 21 feet from deck to keel-

about four miles from Bellport, across Bellport Bay. It is about thirty-seven miles long and is separated from the mainland by Great South, Bellport, Moriches and Shinnecock bays. At one

At a late hour last night the observer at Fire Island reported the schooner Louis, H. Randall breaking up rapidly. The Merritt Wrecking Company's tug was alongside the wrecked vessel at 9 o'clock, and, it is hoped, succeeded in rescuing the captain, his wife and the crew.

LIVES IN DANGER ON THE SOUND. A TUG FORCED BY THE GALE TO CUT LOOSE FROM PART OF HER TOW.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 28.-Captain L. D. Potter, of the tug Mary A. Beveridge, bound for St. Johnland, L. I., with a tow of three coal barges, put into this port early this morning, and reports that at about 3:30 a. m. he was obliged for safety to cut loose from two of them, be-cause of the gale and heavy sea. Nothing has been heard from the barges, on which were

REPUBLICANS WIN IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Nov. 28 (Special).-The Repub licans have won a splendid victory in this city, electing Colonel Frank F. Olney Mayor by a clear majority of 300 over Edwin D. McGuinness, Democrat, and Alanson D. Frost, Prohibitionist. As the Democrats have carried the city at every election for three years, the victory is particularly notable and gratifying. Returns are slow about coming in, but it is probable that the entire Re-publican city ticket is elected, except City Treasstrongly Republican. The amendment to the Con-stitution, substituting a plurality system for the majority system which has been in force here from the beginning of the Government, has evidently been carried, the sentiment of all parties being in favor of its passage. The vote in this city was heavy, much feeling having been engendered on religious questions.

Coggeshall, Republican, was elected Senator from Bristol to fill a vacancy. This is important, as the Legislature is about a tie.

sales agents of the anthracite coal roads met here to-day. These meetings have hitherto been held in New-York. After adjournment, General Sales Agent Richards said: "Practically all that was done was to consider the coal situation generally. There will be no change in the price this month. The production will be limited by stopping work a couple of days in the week."

"Was any time devoted to the discussion of the bearing of the Lehigh Valley's strike on the coal output"

Denver, Nov. 28.—A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, asking for the removal of S. C. Hindale, Master in Chan-cery, charges of bribery and corruption being coming to the Woods heirs from the Aspen Mining company, Mr. Hinsdale and the two expert ac-countants hired by him were guilty of receiving bribes at the hands of agents of the Aspen Com-pany; that Hinsdale allowed false books to be used an evidence, and that the true accounts were never

icago, Nov. 28.—Upon the application of Attor-General Moloney to-day Judge Horton entered cree dissolving the Total Abstinence Life Asso-on of America, against which an information been filed some time ago. The matter was referred to Master-in-Chancery Mahoney to proofs of the mortuary claims outstanding. By action of the court the policies which may fail hereafter will be worthless, as the association now no legal existence. Its assets consist prin-lly of bonds of the East Tennessee Land Com-

MACOME'S DAM BRIDGE

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS FINALLY COM-PLETED-AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY-IMPORTANT

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION. One of the most important transactions in real estate that has taken place in the northern part of Manhattan Island for many days has been the confirmation of the award by the Supreme Court of the twenty-five lots of ground near Macomb's Dam Bridge, with a view of turning it into a park. The property has been in course of condemnation for some time and the confirmation of the award by the Supreme Court is the last step in adding one of the most attractive features to the city north of One-hundred-and-tenth-st.

The property, which consists of about twentyfive city lots, has been sold for \$180,000, or \$7,200 a lot, which makes it one of the most expensive pieces of property in this part of the island. The money will be paid over in the course of the week.

The lots were the property of Aaron Raymond and others and it is bounded on the south by One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st., on the east by Seventh-ave., on the west by Macomb's Dam Road, and thus forms a triangle, the base of which rests on One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st. and runs north two blocks to One-hundred-andfifty-fifth-st. Mr. Raymond, who is the head of the well-known clothing firm of A. Raymond & Co., doing business at Nassau and Fulton sts. for thirty years and more, bought the property some thirty years ago at auction from the Devlin estate. Mr. Raymond owns the triangle formed by Macomb's Dam Road, the Harlem River and One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st. The apex of the triangle, which he has just sold for \$180,000, will be transformed into a public park or qublic approach to the Seventh Avenue B id; e and the great viaduct leading to Washing on Heights. PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GROUND.

At present the triangle that is to be formed into a park is covered with piles of natural rock, which will be razed to the ground and converted into a beautiful park. For many years a two-story house, known as the Romantic Hotel, has stood on this property, and will be removed to make room for the contemplated improvements. This hotel has been well known to New-Yorkers for fifty years back. It has been a favorite stopping place for people driving through Central Park and along Seventh-ave. It was first conducted by "Billg" Florence, who sold out his interest to John D. Barry, some twenty-eight years ago, and Barry has conducted it ever since. The old sheds at the back of the house are a well-known feature of the scenery in this part of the town.

The act under which this property has been condemned was passed by the Legislature about eighteen months ago. There has been much delay, however, in the matter of agreeing upon

delay, however, in the matter of agreeing upon the price at which the land was to be sold. The erection of the viaduct connecting this point with Washington Heights has greatly increased the value of property in this vicinity. The indications now are that this will be one of the desirable residence parts of the city.

When the viaduct was built and the new Seventh Avenue Bridge was projected adequate consideration was not given to the matter of approaches, and the present purchase is to remedy this defect. The masses of rock on this triangle rise over thirty feet above the level of Seventh-ave, and effectually stop the view of the approach to the bridge from Seventh-ave, and a view of Seventh-ave, from the bridge. Furthermore One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st, is only sixty feet wide, and vehicles crossing the bridge, to or from Seventh-ave, would, if it is left in its present condition, find the brid d, open roadway, which is eighty feet wide in Seventh-ave, and Road, choked at this point down to a width of only thirty feet, and hemmed in between walls of jagged rock. The turn from Seventh-ave, and One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st, into Macomb's Dam Road is at an acute angle, if left in this condition the approaches would not set by the unspirable and of all harmony of all harmony of all harmony of all harmony of the process of the construction of all harmony of the process of the construction of all harmony of the process of the construction of all harmony of the process of the construction of all harmony of the process of the construction of all harmony of the process of the construction of all harmony of the process of the construction of all harmony of the process of the construction of the harmony of the process of the construction of all harmony of the process of the construction of the harmony of the process of the construction of the harmony of the process of the construction of the harmony of the process of the construction of the process of the construction of the process of the construction of the constr into Macomb's Dam Road is at an acute angle. If left in this condition the approaches would not only be unsightly and out of all harmony with the beauty of the bridge and its approach by way of the One-hundred-and-fifty afth-st. viaduct, but it would also be the most dragerous point on the public drives in or around the city. It could not fall to be productive of wricks and accidents of a serious character to horses and drivers alike.

LIKELY TO STIMULATE HOUSE BUILDING. A well-known real estate man said to a Tribine reporter: "The construction of the new bridge and the establishment of a park at its south entrance will give a pleasant communication with the business part of the city and Washington Heights, and will undoubtedly cause a large area of attractive residences to be built there. The J. M. Horton block, between One-hundred-and-fity-third-st, and One-hundred-and-fity-third-st, and Eighth-ave, and the Macomb's Dam Road, comprising thirty-eight lots, will front directly on the plaza approach to the bridge on the one side and on the elevated railroad station on the other, making it one of the most desirable blocks thereabouts for business. This property embraces over two acres of ground, and has a street frontage of nearly 1,400 feet. The Raymond property will face directly the plaza and the bridge approach on the south. It is undoubtedly true, as many will declare, that until rapid transit facilities between this region and the business part of the city have been greatly improved, the big district north of One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st, and west of the New-York Central Road will not receive its rightful share of the benefits from the constant increase in the population of the city. People will not settle in the inaccessible parts of the city, but while this is true it is also true that a rapid transit system is in process of evolution under conditions favorable to its completion within the next two years." cation with the business part of the city and

BITS OF NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 28.—Governor Peck sent the following telegram this morning to W. J. Shumway, chairman of the Relief Committee at Hurley: "It is rumored here that starving miners at Ironwood, Mich., are eating dogs. Have Dr. McLeod investigate, and if reports are found true, lend them 100 barrels of flour and some meat until relief arrives from Michigan for them."

Newark, Ohlo, Nov. 28.—Mrs. George Buckingham, of Hanover, left her three little children alone in a closed room on Sunday while she made a calt upon neighbors. Returning, she found Bertha, aged five, burned to death and the other two lying semiconscious on the floor, having been overcome by the smoke. The children had played with the grate

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 28.—Richard Wanton, Jeremiah Sullivan, Thomas E. Walker and Jeremiah Holland, all residents of Ward Five, are under arrest for alleged false registration and voting at the State election.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 28.—The City Council last night voted to issue \$890,000 of water bonds. The proceeds will be used to parallel the system of the present gas and water company. It is the intention to expend \$200,000 of the money this winter, and it is expected that work can be furnished in this way to all married men in the city who are in need of employment.

Providence, Nov. 28.—The trial of the Rev. J. C. Budiong, of Washington Village, R. I., for alleged illegal use of the mail in ordering goods with intent to defraud, was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

Lewis S. Burchard has been appointed temporary receiver for the Brush-Swan Electric Light Company, of New-England, in sequestration proceedings brought by the Swan Lamp Manufacturing Company. The former company was incorporated several years ago with a capital stock of 2,000,000.

LAND SECURED AT THE SOUTH END OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE SENT FROM ORLEANS TO EMPEROR WILLIAM,

> BELIEVED TO BE THE WORK OF EXILED GERMAN SOCIALISTS - THE BOX AND LETTER SIMILAR TO THOSE RECEIVED BY

> > VON CAPRIVI - INCREASING EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Nov. 28.-Further excitement has been added to that already prevailing in official and other circles by the fact becoming known that Emperor William received an infernal machine similar to the one sent to Chancellor von Caprivi yesterday, and a letter worded almost the same as the one received by the Chancellor.

It has been learned that the infernal machine which was sent to Emperor William consisted of a wooden box, such as is used for dominoes, at one end of which, near the bottom, was fixed a brass case charged with nitroglycerine, and so arranged as to be fired by an ordinary percussion cap when the box was opened. The remaining space in the box was filled with loose gunpowder.

Anarchist placards have recently been posted in Orleans, the authors of which are believed to include a number of German Socialists, who are regarded as the probable senders of the boxes received by the Emperor and the Chan-The police of Orleans are busily engaged in searching for Anarchists who may have been guilty of the outrages.

The letter received by Count von Caprivi was

Orleans, November 23, 1893.

Monsieur le General de Caprivi, Chancellier de Empire Allemague: l'Empire Allemague:
I have the honor to send you a sample of grains and roots of an astonishing species, which, sown in December, ought to sprout in February. Accept, Monsieur, the assurance of my consideration.

G. DE CHANTEU.

Baron Manderode, chief of the political police, has been charged to investigate the attempt to assassinate Chancellor von Caprivi. As the infernal machine was sent from Orleans, France, all the facts have been given to the French Embassy here. The Ambassador promised to assist in tracing the person who sent the pack-

Emperor William and all the Ministers to-day congratulated the Chancellor upon his escape. The matter is eagerly discussed in the lobbies of the Reichstag.

Colonel Ebmeyer, the aid of Chancellor Caprivi, who discovered the character of the parcel sent to the Chancellor from Orleans, has had several interviews with the police authorities in reference to the matter. Herr Foerster, a riflemaker and an expert in explosives, who the police employed to examine the infernal machine which the parcel contained, is of the opinion that the rubber bands, which were so arranged as to force the hammer down upon the cap, were not of sufficient strength to have caused the cap to explode had the box been

ANOTHER DUBLIN OUTRAGE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BROADSTONE RAIL WAY TERMINUS ATTEMPTED.

A CANISTER LOADED WITH EXPLOSIVES FOUND UNDER A BRIDGE-REID THE VICTIM OF DYNAMITERS.

Nov. 28.-The excitement in the city was added to to-day by the discovery this norning of an infernal machine at the Broadstone Railway terminus. It contained four detonators, and consisted of a canister loaded with some kind of explosive. It was found under a bridge near the railway terminus, and the supposition is that it was the intention to blow up the structure. It was taken to the Queen-st. police station, where experts examined it.

There is evidence to-day at Lower Castle Yard, the Dublin Metropolitan Police Headwork of the alleged dynamiters. Not since the explosion at Dublin Castle eleven months ago have dynamite and dynamiters engrossed so large a share of public and police attention.

The murder last night near a quay on the River Liffey of Patrick Reid, who is supposed to have been connected with the dynamite conspiracy, has added much to the mystery of the case, but the police hope to be able to clear up the whole affair. This morning they arrested John Mearns, an unemployed grocer's assistant, on suspicion that he shot and killed Reid. Mearns was seen in Reid's company before the tragedy. A man was arrested last night immediately after the shooting, and the police believe that one of the two was the actual murderer and the other his accomplice. It is

murderer and the other his accomplice. It is still thought that the three men were concerned in the dynamite plot, and fearing that Reid would turn informer the other two put him out of the way. The police have ascertained that Mearns left Dublin the day after the explosion occurred near the detective office in Exchange Court, and that he returned only recently from America.

A coroner's inquest was 'held to-day on the body of Reid. A brother of the dead man testified that he knew of no one who entertained enmity against his brother, and he could not account for his murder. His wife also testified, but she knew nothing that would throw any light on the case. The surgeons who made the post-mortem examination testified that the weapon had been fired within six inches from Reid's body. The wound could not have been self-inflicted. The inquest resulted in an open verdict.

self-inflicted. The inquest resulted in an open verdict.

It is said that the police believe that they are on the scent of the conspiracy to which all the recent explosions in Dublin are due. Several persons who are believed to possess knowledge of the conspiracy were examined secretly to-day.

The police have obtained evidence connecting the dynamiters with the murder of Reid. The dynamiters doubted Reid's fidelity and asked him to go to America, giving him if to do so. Last evening two comrades went with him to the North Wall quay to see him aboard the Liverpool boat. There he suddenly changed his mind and refused to leave the country. His companions quarrelled with him, and the quarrel was kept up in the streets until they reached the lonely spot where Reid's body was found by the police.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ADJOURN.

THE NEXT CONVENTION TO BE IN NEW-ORLEANS -MR. SOVEREIGN'S POLICY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, after a session to-day lasting nearly four hours, finished the business before it, and finally adjourned to meet next year in New-Orleans. General Worthy Foreman Rishop oc-cupied the chair. Ex-General Master Workman r. V. Powderly was not present, but a resolution was adopted thanking him for his services in the fifteen years he has been at the head of the order, and complimenting him upon his fair decisions. It also expressed the hope that his friendly relations with the Knights would not be severed, and that much prosperity would attend his future life. that mach products that make products and the second of the election as General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor at 1 o'clock this morning. He launediately sent the following tele

morning. The land gram:

Des Moines, Nov. 28.

To John W. Hayes, General Secretary and Treasurer. Knights of Labor, Philadelphia.

Express to members of the General Assembly my most sincere thanks for the high honor conferred upon me by their action. I fully realized the most sincere and responsibility of the conferred upon me by their action. I fully realized the most sincere and responsibility of the conferred upon me by their action. ny most successive the property of the great importance and responsibility of the position, and my limited ability to propegly discharge the duties incumbent upon the office, but with unity and fraternity, success is assured. To this end I promise my best efforts in the upbuilding of our order and the cause of humanity. Let personal differences, if any, be forgiven and for gotten, and let honesty to our order and fidelity to its cause be the watchword of the future.

J. R. SOVEREIGN.

FOR A NEW CITY PARK. A BOMB FOR THE KAISER. RUBBER MORE VALUABLE.

THE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL CAUSES PRICES TO RISE HERE.

ONE OF MELLO'S SHIPS OFF THE MOUTH OF THE AMAZON-THE REBEL ADMIRAL HAS PLENTY OF SUPPLIES-THE NIC-

The effects of the rebellion of Admiral Mello are beginning to be seriously felt in this city. coffee market is dull and the price of rubber has been going up for the last two days. Nearly all the rubber which comes to New-York is brought from Para, and when the price began to go up it occasioned some astonishment, as Para is the most northern part of Brazil, and is far removed from the scene of hostilities. The cause of the increase in price leaked out yesterday, however, when it was learned from private advices that a ship of Admiral Mello, probably the Republica, was cruising off the mouth of the Amazon, awaiting the arrival in Brazilian waters of the cruisers Nietheroy and America.

A dispatch from Brazil was published a day or two ago stating that the State of Para had ceded from the Brazilian Republic, and that an embargo had been placed on vessels in that port. Cipher dispatches from Para were received in this city yesterday which denied this, and said that ships were leaving the port as usual. The presence of a rebel man-of-war off the mouth of the Amazon is, however, a source of much discomfort to the merchants of the city, and vessels are unwilling to go to Para for cargoes. The Republica, or whatever ship Mello has sent up to look out for the fleet from New-York, looked in at Pernambuco of her way up the coast and occasioned the scare there which has already been reported; and also gave rise to the rumor that the city had

been proclaimed in a state of siege. ADMIRAL DUARTE AT PERNAMBUÇO.

Admiral Duarte, who will assume command of the ne y ruisers upon their arrival in Brazilian waters, has arrived at Pernambuco, where the fleet will first touch. The Admiral's instructions are to avoid a fight with the rebel fleet if

The American officers on the Nietheroy and the America have, however, made up their minds what they will do, and have consulted together on the subject. If one of the rebel ships fires a shot at the cruisers they are determined to try their guns. One of the officers said just before sailing: "We will send Duarte to his cabin and tell him to stay there until the fight is over."

The Nictheroy has arrived safely at St Thomas, and is replenishing her coal there. The America will not stop at St. Thomas, but will go to Barbadoes. There she will coal, and the two ships will proceed down the Brazilian

MELLO'S FRIENDS SAY HE IS ALL RIGHT. The statement that Mello is cooped up in the harbor at Rio is denied by his friends in this

A friend of Mello's cause said yesterday: "Ti Admiral is in daily communication with Santa Catarina, where the new Government has been Catarina, where the new Government has been established. Fort Santa Cruz, at the mouth of the bay, is not entirely unfriendly to Mello, and he can go in and out of the harbor at will. Torpedo boats and steam launches go in and out of the harbor every day, and a ficet of market boats come in every morning to bring supplies to the fleet. How do you suppose the Admiral could have held out all this time if he could not get supplies and had no communication with the shore? The entire State of Santa Catarina has declared for Mello's cause, and he is abundantly supplied with everything he wants. Some tramp

declared for Melio's cause, and he is abundantly supplied with everything he wants. Some tramp steamers are making money by bringing up cattle to him from the River Platte."

The Destroyer will not sail for Brazil until Saturday, although she will be ready for sea on Friday morning. Charles R. Flint was not in town yesterday, and no contract has yet been closed for a tug to tow the Destroyer to Brazil.

THE MASKELYNE REPEATS OLD STORIES.

The Lamport-Holt steamship Maskelyne arrived here yesterday from Brazilian ports The Maskelyne was in the harbor of Rio when two magazines on shore were blown up and two English naval officers were killed. They had gone ashore for sand, and had taken their guns and dogs along, to do a little shooting. They were near one of the magazines when it exploded, and were killed. They were buried at Rio with imposing ceremonies, all the ships of the various nations represented in the harbor sending officers to attend the funeral, and all the ships, even those of the rebel Admiral, half-masting their flags. Both Mello's people and the Government people disclaimed any knowledge of how it came about that the two magazines were blown up.

Admiral Stanton's luggage came up on the Maskelyne. The Admiral himself had intended to come to New-York on the ship, but changed his plans, and took passage by way of England. James Letford, a fireman on the United States flagship Charleston, was a passeager on the Maskelyne, and told over again the story of Admiral Stanton's salute to the flag of Admiral Mello. He also said that Mello and Admiral Stanton had exchanged calls. The Maskelyne was in the harbor of Rio when

Stanton had exchanged calls.

THE MYSTERIOUS "BOYNTON."

NO LIGHT YET SHED ON THE IDENTITY OF THE PRISONER ON THE CHARLESTON.

ton, who was at West Newbury on a flying trip yesterday, was asked in regard to the "Boynton" incident in Rio Harbor, and he said:

"The letter of Dr. Charles E. Boynton which has been published deepens the mystery regarding the war captain taken prisoner by the British fleet in the harbor of Brazil. This man, according Navy, appears to have been committing an act of war, using the English royal standard to cover his torpedo-boat, which, loaded with dynamite, sought the destruction of Mello's fleet. To save his life and to regain his liberty he appealed as an American citizen, and stated that he was my relative, Dr. Charles E. Boynton. He was surrendered to the American Navy, and the appeal that came to me through the newspapers was urgent, on account of what I supposed was the great danger of

"A few months previous I had heard of the deaths of a son and daughter of my cousin in Oregon, and I was led to believe from letters re-Oregon, and I was led to believe from letters received that to cover his grief he had fled to Brazil, tendered his services in the yellow fever hospitals at Rio and to prevent the shelling of the city offered his life in this mad attempt, really made by a man impersonating my cousin. I felt it my duty to ask the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy to save his life and restore him to liberty. I desire at this time to express my deepest obligations to these officials. This daring impersonator must have been well acquainted with Dr. Boynton, and, through him, with me, in order to have made so bold and successful an appeal for liberty in our names. I hope soon to learn more fully the particulars of what is to me more astonishing than to the public.

"I have no doubt of the genuineness of the recently published letter from my cousin, as I have received a personal letter from him, filled with indignation over the false use of his name, and thanking me and others for efforts in his supposed behalf."

MENDONCA DOUBTS THE REPORT. REBELLION-BRAZILIAN NEWS IN

Washington, Nov. 28.—The report in "The London Times," this morning, to the effect that the State of Para had joined the revolutionary forces in Brazili is not credited at the Brazilian Legation in this city. Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, sald to-day that no dispatch which he had received from his government made mention of the defection of Para, and, if such had been the case, he defection of Para, and, if such had been the case, he would certainly have been informed. Senor Mendonca was asked whether or not there was anything in the political condition of affairs in Para that would lead him to believe such a movement in that State probable. He said: "On the contrary, the republican sentiment in Para, as indicated by the terms of the congratulatory dispatches from

the Governor to President Peixoto at his inaugura-Brazil. On that occasion the Governor, Dr. Laure Sodre, telegraphed to Peixoto: 'If you fall, I fall with you. I consider you the true representative of republican interests in Brazil."

"Dr. Lauro Sodre," continued the Minister, "was the private secretary of one of the members of the first Cabinet of the Republic, and for many years prior thereto had been engaged in the propagation of republican doctrines throughout the courtry, so that I cannot believe that a movement in favor of the restoration of the monarchy has taken place in that State."

"The Times," Senor Mendonca said, prior to the

try, so that I cannot believe that a movement in favor of the restoration of the monarchy has taken place in that State."

"The Times," Senor Mendonca said, prior to the establishment of the republic in 1890 had excellent sources of information in Brazil, and was represented by competent correspondents, but under the present condition of things, with the Government controlling the cables and the telegraph lines as a portion of the postage system, he was inclined to doubt the accuracy of the teport which it published this morning. At present no political information whatever could get out of Brazil by cable, and he was inclined, therefore, to attribute the source of the report to the correspondent of "The Times" either in Lisbon, where the monarchical party is strong, or in Paris, where a considerable colony of Brazillan refugees is located.

Minister Mendonca referred to the other statement published this morning to the effect that Admiral Mello had for his object the restoration of the monarchy in Brazil.

"I don't believe that is Mello's intention," said Senor Mendonca. "He is too smart a man to engage in a movement having that object for its end. He is working for himself in this matter, and doubtless hoped to profit by the movement which he began this fall. On the 27th of November, 1891, Admiral Mello started on a similar movement, which resulted in the downfall of Fonseca, the first President of Brazil, but in Pelxoto has kept himself entirely within the constitution and the laws of the Republic, and is supported by the Congress of the Nation; so that Admiral Mello can allege nothing against his official action, which the people generally will receive with any credence." Senor Mendonca has returned to Washington from New-York greatly fatigued from his labors there in connection with the fitting out of the fleet which has sailed for Brazil to engage Mello's forces. The dynamite vessel Destrover, he said, would be ready to sail by the last of the week.

A BIG LION CHOKES TO DEATH.

FATAL END OF "JACK'S" DINNER IN CEN-TRAL PARK.

HIS DESPERATE EFFORTS TO SAVE HIMSELF SEEN BY A LARGE CROWD OF HIS ADMIRERS.

oss yesterday, and there is probably not one visitor in a thousand, especially among the children, who will not feel as if he had lost an old friend, when he hears of the violent death of the famous African lion Jack yesterday after-"Poor Jack!" That was the expression heard upon all sides as the crowds came streaming out of the Arsenal and Menagerie buildings after the occurrence. The death was an extraordinary one, and as it took place in the ence of one of the biggest crowds of visitors this season, the excitement was intense. It is hardly necessary to tell any one where the great lion's cage was in the building just west of the old Arsenal Building, as nearly everybody has known the celebrated Jack ever

since he came to the Park. That was about

seven years ago, and he was a robust specimen

of his kind then, and only five years old. Probably he was the greatest favorite in all the animal colony in the park, and not a day assed by after his coming when he had been able to take his dinner without seeing hundreds of young and old friends gazing at him through the iron bars. He had, however, become so used to all this that he paid little attention to what was going on while he was feasting, although of late he had heard the word "Jack" so ofter dinned in his ears that, some of the keepers believe, he had become convinced that Jack was his name, and consequently often turned his head about to see a friend who pronounced the name loudly.

The animals' dinner was going on yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock as usual. and, of course, there was a big crowd of spectators. The weather was so pleasant that there were more people in attendance than there had been for a long time, and the centre of attraction was the popular pet lion Jack. He was land's first Secretary of the Treasury in his always a fine-looking king of his kind, but he | report to the House of Representatives wrote: never looked grander than he was yesterday, in better health.

Jack, when he got his first chunk of meat, was evidently hungry, for he seized it with avidity, and at once started to make a quiet meal of it, knowing from custom that what is called the "extra" chunk would follow the small one, and that it was an attractively big piece compared with the other. The moment he got his small piece he lay down upon the floor with the meat between his paws and munched away at it greedily. Occasionally, he growled a bit and stopped gnawing at the meat to get a view of his friends outside of the bars, and then he would resume

casionally, he growled a bit and stopped gnawing at the meat to get a view of his friends outside of the bars, and then he would resume operations.

The lion had done quick work with the meat, and he had just risen to his feet and made a stride toward the bars, apparently expecting the extra big piece to be given him as usual, when he suddenly made a jump, shook his head violently, and then applied his forepaws to his mouth, as if trying to get rid of something between his jaws or in his throat. He whirled around once or twice as he pawed at the jaws and then, apparently growing weak, he staggered as if he had hard work to keep on his feet. The great animal was evidently in an agony of pain, and, as his eyes fairly bulged out of his head and he tottered toward the front of the cage with an almost beseeching look in them, the crowd became aware that Jack was choking to death.

The keepers saw it, too, and there then ensued a scene of tremendous excitement. Some women and children began to cry, and, fearing confusion, the cautious keepers quietly, but quickly, had the crowd move out of the room. The doors were then locked.

But Jack's fate had been settled. The keepers could give the great lion no help, and before one-half the crowd had been hustied out he had rolled over on his side and, writhing in pain, breathed his last.

Policeman McCormick and the keepers were utterly dumfounded. The whole thing had happened so suddenly and so quickly that even had they had the best appliances known to save an animal from suffocation they would have been of no avail.

When Jack's body was taken from the cage and carried to a "West House," north of the aviary, it had to be forced through a big crowd which had come down from Chico's quarters, as well as the hundreds who had heard the news near by. Everybody felt sorrowful and many a friendly word was dropped by the children about the old friend they admired so much. Jack was the only lion in the Park, but there are two lionesses.

Strange to say, when the lion's body was diss

TRAIN-WRECKERS CAUSE A FATAL ACCIDENT. New-Orleans, Nov. 28.—A cross-tie placed across the track of the Mississippi Valley Railroad two miles below Lutcher caused the wreck of a gravel train. Fireman Fogarty, of Vicksburg, was killed instantly, and Engineer Casey was fatally injured. A negro brakeman and two other members of the train crew were injured. The Sheriff is hunting for the miscreant who placed the tie on the track.

A HARVARD INSTRUCTOR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. Boston, Nov. 28.-Harmon W. Haley, a popula young instructor in dentistry at Harvard, attempted suicide this morning by cutting his throat, and is in a critical condition. He has been in poor health for some time, and this is probably the cause of the act. His home is in Biddeford, Me.

DR. GRAVES'S WILL PROBATED.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 28.—The will of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, made by him at West Campton,

BREAKERS AHEAD ALREADY.

NEW TARIFF BILL TROUBLES.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS WANT TO KNOW WHY RICE IS TAXED AND SUGAR NOT.

MANY OTHERS ASK EQUALLY EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS-A TARIFF THAT WILL NOT

RAISE REVENUE-THE METAL SCHEDULES ANALYZED.

Washington, Nov. 28 .- Whether or not it be true, as reported, that Bourke Cockran, in ome comments upon the Tariff bill made public yesterday, said that "a spirit of commi seems to run through the entire bill," there is no doubt whatever that some of the propositions of that extraordinary production are s as he does not and cannot approve. What is true of Mr. Cockran is also true of Mr. Whiting. Mr. Stevens and perhaps one other member of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Stevens the tariff schedules, and he may, therefore, feel bound to support and defend every provision therein contained, but Messrs. Cockran and Whiting are not in the same position, and it is believed that the latter, at least, will kick over the party traces in the House and work and vote against a number of the recommendations of the majority of the committee.

Among Democratic members of the House of Representatives there is a strong undercurre of opposition to various provisions which, if it could be united and consolidated, might amount to something. There are, probably, at least fifty Democratic Representatives each one of whom is strongly opposed to one or more features of the measure, and a considerable proportion of that number are opposed to substantially the same provisions-free coal, iron ore and lumber. The Louisiana Democrats are at war with the sugar schedule, and declare that they will never submit to it. In conversation to

day one of them said: "Why did they not think to provide that the duty on rice should be reduced at the rate of 121/2 per cent a year while they were cutting down the protection on sugar at that rate? Can it be because a good deal of rice is produced in Georgia, as well as in Louisiana while no cane sugar is produced in the former State, which has a representative in the Ways and Means Committee? The duty on rice, upon the production of which infinitely less labor and skill are expended than in the production of sugar, is reduced only 25 per cent, being fixed at 11/2 cents a pound, which is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of more than 70 per cent. No, sir, the bill will never pass the Senate in its present obnoxious form, what ever the House may do with it."

SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES

"How will you defend the general substitution of ad valorem for specific rates of duty in the face of Secretary Manning's report to Congress in 1886?" asked a Tribune correspondent of a Democratic member of the Ways and

Means Committee to-day. "Oh, don't you think the country has already had too much of the Manning report and is nauscated with it?" was the irrelevant reply. The report of Secretary Manning in favor of

specific and against ad valorem rates of duty was supported by a west array of testim from customs officials, Consuls and Import as well as from manufacturers, irrespec party. Out of 162 replies to Secretary Manning's inquiry on this subject, no less than 128, or about 80 per cent, were in favor of speeific as opposed to ad valorem rates, and the reasons submitted in support of them were so cogent and convincing that President Cleve-

"One advantage, and perhaps the chief advanlevied by a positive test which can be applied by our officers while the merchandise is in the pos-session of the Government and according to a standard which is altogether National and domestic. That would be partially true of an ad valorem system levied upon 'home value,' but there are constitutional impediments in the way of such a system which appear to be insuperable. But under an ad valorem system the facts to which the ad valorem rate is to be applied must be gathered in places many thousand miles away, and under circumstances most unfavorable to the administration of justice. One hears it often said that if our ad valorem rates did not exceed 25 or 30 per cent, undervaluation and temptation to undervaluation would disappear, but the records of this department for the years 1817, 1840 and 1857 do not uphold that conclusion. Of course I am very far from advocating the universal application of specific rates, but I do believe it to be possible for the more ex-perienced and conscientious of our appraising or examining officers in different parts of the country and for the experts in this department to prepare a plan for the prudent enlargement of specific ratings which will greatly promote the welfare of the Government and of the country, and as a matter of administration, not work injustice to any class in the community."

SECRETARY MANNING'S REASONS.

time under the Tariff Act of 1883 was 1,379, of which 703 were ad valorem, 590 specific and eighty-six compound rates. These proportions were reversed in the Tariff Act of 1890. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee now proposes to swell the number of ad valorem rates to proportions that have not been seen in the last thirty years.

Secretary Manning gave, as an additional reason why specific rates of duty should be adopted wherever practicable, the growing practice of shipping goods by foreign manufacturers to the United States and the taking in this country of orders on samples for goods to be delivered at New-York at duty-paid prices arranged in United States currency. In this

"Just as manufacturers in other States of our own Union send their merchandise on consignment to their own agents to sell in New-York, so do and so will European manufacture ers. The ledgers of commerce and trade will more and more be written and kept in that city, and laws of taxation, State or National, immediately probable, are not likely greatly to impede or change the current. As buyers in New-York do not go to New-England to buy her staple manufactures, but find all the elements of buying in New-York, so it will not urally be with European productions. If that is to be the case, I do not think our existing ad valorem rates can in future be honestly or satisfactorily worked under the existing conditions of our invoice law, our appraising law and the force of consular and appraising offi-

cers that we now have." According to the Chicago platform, it is "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitue tional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

NOT A REVENUE MEASURE.

The bill framed by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee is in flat contradiction to this cherished "fundamental principle" in many respects. During the last